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NEW BRUNSWICK

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

Because a man finds himself poverty-stricken in England, it does not necessarily follow that his position would become improved by emigrating to another country. He must be both able and willing to work. Gold is not to be picked up in the streets of British North America or Australia, any more than in the thoroughfares of London. The same mail which brings us the tidings of diamond discoveries in New South Wales, also conveys to us an account of the Night Refuge for the Destitute at Sydney. And who are those thus relieved at the hands of the Australian colonists? Not the hard-working artisan or industrious agricultural labourer, but broken-down barristers, needy schoolmasters, bankrupt doctors, desponding clerks, drapers' assistants, and others of a like class; yet we have newspaper correspondents seriously advising such people to emigrate. To act on such counsel signifies, in nine cases out of ten, merely jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. If people were a little more cautious in counselling others to emigrate, we should not hear of the disappointments experienced by unsuitable emigrants in Canada. Those who dream of becoming rich without working had far better stay at home. They are utterly out of place in the colonies. One of the East London emigrants who arrived in Canada during the present summer says, in a letter just received:—"A helping hand is held out to each and everyone who is willing to work, and shows indeed that he is come to this land to better his position by honest labour and sober habits. Sobriety is a great virtue here, and woe to him who is addicted to drink, lazy, &c. He has to reform, or else he is no good to this land, and less to himself, and had better stop at home. There is plenty of room for working men of all classes, who are sure to make their living, provided they will be led by the manners and customs of this land. The richest men are yet working men here, and sprang up from very humble descendants in most cases." But if hard work be an essential of success in Ontario and Quebec, still more so is it in New Brunswick, which, like the two first-named colonies, forms

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part of the Canadian dominion. It is, however, comparatively little known to emigrants. Out of 21,024 emigrants who departed last year for Canada only 191 went to New Brunswick.

New Brunswick, which is about half the size of England, containing 27,037 square miles, is bounded on the north by the province of Quebec; on the west by the American State of Maine, famous for its prohibitory liquor law; on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and on the south by Nova Scotia; the Bay of Fundy—remarkable for the strength of its tides, which have a rise of upwards of seventy feet, and the prevalence of fogs—separating the two provinces, except at the eastern end, where they are joined together by the low, sandy isthmus of Chignecto, which is not more than ten miles wide. The estimated population of the colony in 1867 was 295,084, of whom about 28,000 resided at St. John's, the principal trading city, situated near the mouth of the St. John river, on the coast of the Bay of Fundy. The capital is Fredericton, on the same river, about eighty-five miles from its mouth. Both cities contain numerous good buildings. The soil differs in various portions of the colony. The country along the Bay of Fundy, and for about sixty or seventy miles inland, although rocky in parts, yields good grain in the valleys, but in the more exposed places the principal crops are rye, barley, oats, and potatoes. The central portion of the province possesses numerous rich pastures and low hills covered with luxuriant forests; while in the country nearest Quebec the scenery assumes a hilly and mountainous character, one of its leading features being the dense masses of red pine which everywhere abound. A recent visitor to this part of New Brunswick, writing to the *Toronto Telegraph*, says:—"I am satisfied that the agricultural capacity of this part of the country has never been properly understood. The teeming waters of the Bay of Chaleurs and the vast forests on land, combined with the absence of the necessary facilities for getting agricultural produce to market, have tended to make the population mainly fishermen and lumbermen, and looking upon the land as only necessary to be worked to an extent sufficient to supply them with potatoes, a little corn and such like. Farming has consequently been neglected, but there is no part of the Dominion where potatoes, barley, coarse grains of all kinds, root crops, and fine grain in certain localities, can be grown better or cheaper than in the valley of the Restigouche, the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs, and the country between Dalhousie and Bathurst and in the Miramichi district. We saw many farms where the crops were most excellent, the cultivation exceedingly good, and the soil naturally very productive." The same writer also tells us that at Bathurst the Hon. John Ferguson, a member of the Canadian Senate, "has a farm of 350 acres, in a high state of cultivation, which would not fear to stand a comparison with some of the best farms in Ontario. It is thoroughly well cleared; has about fifty miles of cedar fence

upon it ; and shows as fine a crop of oats, barley, coarse grain, potatoes, and about seventy acres of spring wheat, as anyone would wish to see. He raises about two hundred tons of hay, has twenty acres of potatoes, about sixty acres of oats, and a large number of acres with a fine show of turnips. This shows what the land is capable of by proper cultivation, and there can be no doubt that proper energy and skill will, in a few years, make a splendid farming country, extending over a very large area."

Although the winters are somewhat severe (less so, however, than those of Lower Canada), the climate is exceedingly healthy. On the shores of the Bay of Fundy there is, as before mentioned, much fog during the summer season but this extends a short distance only into the interior. The city of St. John is frequently wrapped in a dense sea-fog, while the days are bright and cloudless at the distance of a few miles only. There are no fogs on that coast of New Brunswick which is within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the air there is particularly dry and bracing. In the interior of the province the air is much warmer in summer than on the sea-coast; but there is also a greater degree of cold in winter. The course of the seasons is not unlike that in the mother country, save that the harvest generally commences in September and ends in October, the autumn in New Brunswick being longer than with us. The average interval between the earliest sowing and latest ploughing, or mean length of summer, is six months and twenty-two days. Of this period, the growth of wheat and crops of spring corn requires an average of three months and seventeen days. After reaping the corn crops there are generally about seven weeks clear for ploughing before winter sets in. Before the average sowing time in spring there are usually about six weeks, during which ploughing and other preparatory treatment of the land can be carried on. The severe frosts in winter generally penetrate so deep into the ground, especially when it is not covered with grass, as to raise up and separate the particles from each other to a considerable depth; so that, when the thaw comes, it is already so loose and open, as scarcely to require ploughing at all, or, if ploughed, to be done with little force and great speed. The manner in which all root crops thrive in the province is remarkable; and the frost, by opening and pulverizing the soil, is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about. The principal agricultural productions are wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, buckwheat, flax, and, in some places, maize. Potatoes and other roots, also numerous vegetables, are common. Apples, plums, and cherries are also easily cultivated. To develop the agricultural resources of the colony more labourers are much wanted, the population at present being only 1088 to the square mile. The average amount of taxes per head is about 10s. 9d. This includes all local and State rates, nearly the whole of the

money so collected being used to promote the construction of roads, bridges, &c.

The forests contain vast quantities of pine, fir, spruce, hemlock, birch, maple, beech, ash, elm and poplar. Oak is sometimes found. Pine is the most valuable for commercial purposes. The labour of felling and preparing the timber for sale is called "lumbering." At one time wooden ship-building bade fair to become the great industry of the colony, the best clippers in the world being built at St. John's; but of late the ship-building interest has been seriously affected by the increasing use of iron vessels, also the United States navigation laws, and is by no means active.

One of the leading occupations of the colonists is that of fish-preserving, the cod and salmon fisheries being amongst the most prolific and valuable in the world. Cod, mackerel, herrings, salmon, perch, trout and other salt water and fresh water fish, are caught in immense quantities, some being preserved and exported to America and Europe. The trade in salmon is assuming enormous proportions; "nearly every river has its occupants, who, for the sake of sport, come from distant parts, and, despite the torments of mosquitoes and black flies, secure both health and recreation in their efforts to entice a few salmon from their retreat in the deep pools of the rivers. There are rivers and fish enough to meet the wants of all who desire this mode of taking a holiday. The trade in salmon, however, is, of course, carried on differently. An English firm has now at work, not far from Bathurst, an establishment where salmon are taken, cured, put into tins, and shipped to England, whose cash outlay at Bathurst, in carrying on their operations, is £500 sterling per week. The demand in England for this produce is large enough to support many such establishments, whose outlay would be equally great, divided, of course, between the fishermen, curers, packers, &c." At Bathurst also is an establishment for supplying New York and other markets with fresh salmon from the 1st of December to the middle of March. The fish are caught in nets, and placed in a large wooden building called a "freezer," and which is fitted up with shelves, or small boxes, capable of holding several thousand fish. Here the salmon become frozen hard as stone. They are then put into freezing chambers, where they remain until the winter. The average weight of these fish is considerably more than 15lbs. Fish preserved in the same way were sold in New York last winter at 50 cents (1s. 6d.) per lb., and there is no doubt that price at least will be obtained this year. The one establishment, therefore, now engaged in this business will have a gross receipt of 90,000 dols.

Wild animals are not numerous. The moose deer is rarely seen, but in the uninhabited parts of the colony bears, foxes, squirrels and beavers are frequently to be met with. Wild geese, ducks, partridges and pigeons form the principal de-

scriptions of game. The rivers abound with fish of almost every kind.

The extent of the mineral riches of the colony is at present but imperfectly known. They include gas coal, marble, gypsum, iron ore and antimony. Gold and silver are believed also to exist. Last year thirty square miles of ground were purchased for gold-mining purposes. The formation of the Intercolonial Railway, now in progress, will give a great impetus to mining operations, besides assisting to largely develop other industries. In less than three years from the present time New Brunswick will have about 490 miles of railway. During the past season there has been a great demand for labourers and mechanics. Persons accustomed to railway work, such as engineers, stokers, guards, signalmen, &c., are also in request. The immigration agent at St. John, the principal trading town of the colony, Mr. R. Shrives, says:—"There has been a falling off in ship-building, but all other branches of industry are in a healthy state. Farming was carried on with great advantage last year; and the prospect for those willing to undertake the cultivation of the soil promises to be remunerative. One hundred acres of Government land can be had for 20 dols. currency (about £4 sterling), or it can be paid for by labour on the roads, say 10 dols. for three successive years; then the land is granted by deed to the settler and his heirs. Agricultural labourers, dairy-women, female servants, and boys and girls over 15 years of age, will find ready and remunerative employment. To these classes New Brunswick offers great inducements. With land so easily procured, and remunerative wages for all kinds of labour, the country offers great inducements to all who are disposed to labour for a living. The many thousands of emigrants who landed in the country but a few years ago, and who have become the owners of productive farms, and are living in comfort, and in many cases in affluence, should induce those who are intending to emigrate to look favourably upon our young and growing country."

The cost of passage between London and New Brunswick, by sailing ship, is from £5 to £6. From Liverpool it is about £5. From Glasgow the voyage by steamer costs six guineas. The hints given respecting proceeding to Canada are equally applicable in the case of those desirous of emigrating to New Brunswick. The immigration agents at St. John and Miramichi are Mr. Shrives and Mr. Leyton. At St. Andrew's, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Richibucto, and Shediac, the land agents or deputy treasurers act also as immigration agents. The Dominion emigration agent in England is Mr. W. Dixon, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, from whom emigrants will obtain any information required. Emigrants should, however, be careful, in making purchases or business engagements, to ascertain whether the sums mentioned are currency or sterling, there being a great difference between the two. Subjoined is a

table showing the value of English money in Canadian coin, also the value of Canadian money in English coin :—

English Money.			Its equivalent in dollars and cents.	Canadian Currency.	Its equivalent in English Money.
£	s.	d.	\$ c.	\$ c.	£ s. d.
0	0	1	0 02	0 01	0 0 0½
0	0	2	0 04	0 02	0 0 1
0	0	3	0 06	0 03	0 0 1½
0	0	4	0 08	0 05	0 0 2½
0	0	5	0 10	0 10	0 0 5
0	0	6	0 12	0 15	0 0 7½
0	0	7	0 14	0 20	0 0 10
0	0	8	0 16	0 25	0 1 0½
0	0	10	0 20	0 50	0 2 1
0	0	11	0 22	1 00	0 4 1
0	1	0	0 24	2 00	0 8 3
0	1	3	0 30	3 00	0 12 4
0	1	6	0 36	4 00	0 16 5
0	1	9	0 43	5 00	1 0 6½
0	2	0	0 49	6 00	1 4 8
0	2	6	0 61	10 00	2 1 1
0	5	0	1 22	20 00	4 2 2½
0	10	0	2 43	25 00	5 2 9
1	0	0	4 87	50 00	10 5 6¾
5	0	0	24 33	100 00	20 10 11½
10	0	0	48 67	500 00	102 14 9½
25	0	0	121 67	1000 00	205 9 7
100	0	0	486 67	5000 00	1027 7 11¼
1000	0	0	4866 67	10,000 00	2054 15 10½

The average rates of wages in New Brunswick at the beginning of the present year were,—bookbinders, 6s. per day; blacksmiths, 6s.; bakers, 5s.; butchers, 5s. 6d.; bricklayers, 7s. 6d.; curriers, 6s.; carpenters and joiners, 7s.; cabinet makers, 6s. 3d.; coopers, 5s.; carters, with horse and cart, 10s.; common labourers, 4s.; millwrights and machinists, 7s. 6d.; millers, 5s. 6d.; painters and glaziers, 7s.; plasterers, 7s. 6d.; plumbers and glaziers, 5s. 6d.; compositors, 6s.; press hands, 5s.; quarrymen, 4s. 2d.; ropemakers, 5s. 6d.; shoemakers, 4s.; sawyers, 6s.; shipwrights, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; stonemasons, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; stone-cutters, 7s. 6d.; saddlers, 5s.; slaters, 5s.; tinsmiths and braziers, 5s.; wheelwrights, 6s. Grooms get £24 per annum; tailors, £50; tanners, £50; and whitesmiths, £36, all with board and lodging. Coachmen obtain 50s. per month; female cooks, 20s. to 25s.; dairy-women, 15s.; farm labourers, 40s. to 60s.; male servants, 50s.; and female servants, 25s., all with board and lodging.

The prices of provisions seem to be pretty much the same as.

in Canada. The cheapest articles are fresh beef, 3d. per lb.; seconds bread, 1d. per lb.; fresh butter, 8d.; eggs, 6d. per dozen; salt fish, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; fowls, 1s. 6d. per pair; geese, 2s. each; lamb, 3d. per lb.; mutton, do.; pork, do.; veal, do.; tea, 1s. 8d.; coffee, 1s. 4d. Beer, wine and spirits are dear. Wheat brings per bushel about 5s.; barley, 4s. 6d.; rye, 3s.; oats, 2s.; maize, 4s. The prices of most articles of clothing do not vary much from those in Canada, but a few are dear. Among these latter are counterpanes, mattresses, flannel, long boots and sheeting. Some articles, such as blankets, cotton, stockings, &c., are cheaper than in other parts of the Dominion, but prices are regulated by the quantity of articles imported.

The free land grants are obtained on probably some of the easiest terms in the world. The conditions on which a grant of one hundred acres is offered to each emigrant are as follows:—1. Payment of 20 dols. cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location, or performing labour on such roads and bridges to the extent of 10 dols. per year for three years. 2. The immigrant to commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and within two years thereafter satisfy the authorities that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land. 3. He must continue to reside upon the land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least 10 acres, and performed the labour in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid 20 dols. in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the 100 acres located to him. If, however, his means be limited, he may for reasonable periods absent himself in order to procure the means of support for himself and family without forfeiting his claim to constant residence. The settler may, after having built a house and cleared and cultivated two acres of the land, and paid the 20 dols. in advance, or performed labour on the roads and bridges to the extent of 10 dols. or upwards, cut and haul lumber and timber from the lot; but he cannot sell or otherwise dispose of the standing timber until he has obtained a grant of the lot. Every actual settler who is indebted to the Crown on account of the lot occupied by him, and has resided on such lot for three years next preceding, and has cleared and cultivated 10 acres thereof, and has paid 20 dols. in cash, or performed 30 dols. worth of labour on the roads as hereinbefore provided, becomes entitled to a grant of such lot.

The average cost of cutting and clearing off the trees, leaving the stumps standing, is from £3 to £4 currency (£2 14s. to £3 12s. sterling) per acre. The proper season to commence clearing the land is the month of June. All underbrush should be cut down, and this is in some cases done with a scythe; but the small trees require an axe. The large trees should then be

felled, leaving a stump of two or three feet above the ground. The branches should be cut off and placed on one side, and such trees as may be of value for fencing or other purposes removed. The timber thus levelled should be spread as evenly as convenient over the ground, in order that the fire may consume the whole. The proper time for setting the fire is any dry day in August or September. Such logs as remain after the burnings should be piled in heaps and consumed. The ashes should then be scattered over the land, when it will be ready for planting. The tax on a good farm of 100 acres, with houses, barns and stock, is about 4s. 4d. sterling. The poll tax in the country districts is about 3d. sterling.

Taken as a whole, New Brunswick affords a fair chance to the hard-working emigrant, especially if he possesses a little capital. In such colonies the presence of skilled labourers is always welcome. If our unemployed would strive to find their way to New Brunswick, or to some other British colony in North America, instead of miserably giving up the battle of life in despair, fresh incentives would be furnished for others also to persevere in the paths of industry and well-doing. "Better rub than rust," sang sturdy-hearted Ebenezer Elliot—"Better work than give up," say we; and while there are yet countries to people, millions of acres to till, miles on miles of forests to fell, thousands of mines to dig, and every possible description of labour to become exhausted, it cannot be said that the days of industrial hope and prosperity are at an end—that in this world there is no chance for the working man.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The enthusiastic manner in which the fellow-countrymen of Judge Haliburton, the famous author of "Sam Slick," received Prince Arthur during his visit to Nova Scotia, shows how deep and strong is the love borne by the sturdy colonists towards the mother country. They were not ashamed to own that their ancestors were Englishmen, men who had in their day nobly striven to uphold the rights and liberties of their native land; and the young Prince, as he gazed upon the excited and shouting crowds of Nova Scotians—the descendants of those among whom his grandfather, the Duke of Kent, resided for a long time—beheld before him a people more truly loyal, more fervently attached to Old England, than, perhaps, any other in the whole range of our vast colonial possessions and dependencies. Nova Scotian loyalty is no creation of to-day. When the dispute between the British Government and the American colonies terminated in the well-earned independence of the latter, many of the defeated American loyalists found their way to Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, there to begin afresh the battle of life, and devote their energies to the development of the industrial resources of their newly adopted country. They were wise in their choice of Nova Scotia as a field for the exercise of their labour and skill, for it is a country abounding in natural advantages and affording the persevering and thrifty toiler a rich reward for his continued exertions. It is a country for the labourer, not for the pleasure-seeker.

The province, which forms part of the Canadian Dominion, consists of the peninsula of Nova Scotia, stretching out into the Atlantic Ocean, and the island of Cape Breton. The channel dividing Cape Breton from Nova Scotia is sixteen miles long and from half a mile to two miles wide. The colony comprises an area of 13,530,237 acres, of which Cape Breton forms 2,464,640 acres. The coast line extends over a length of something like 1,000 miles, indented throughout by bays of every size, and excellent harbours, of which Halifax is the principal on the Atlantic side. No part of the province is more than 20 miles from salt water. Nova Scotia also possesses upwards of four hundred lakes and scores of small rivers, none of which

latter, however, exceed fifty miles in length. The surface of the country generally is undulating, but not mountainous. The island of Cape Breton resembles Nova Scotia in most of its natural features, save that it possesses a small inland sea, the water of which is strongly impregnated with salt. The scenery of the colony is diversified and picturesque, the surface presenting the alternate features of hill and vale; and in the less cultivated portions, with the variety of wood and stream and lake, presents attractive pictures of natural beauty. Artists in search of novelty might do worse than visit this part of the world.

Among the native animals are the moose-deer, bear, fox, lynx, weasel, martin, otter, hare, racoon, porcupine, squirrel, beaver and numerous others. The black bear only is found in Nova Scotia. He sometimes attains the weight of 600 lbs. There are four varieties of the fox—silver, red, grey and black. Their fur, with that of the otter, minx, beaver and musquash, forms a valuable export. The list of birds includes the eagle, hawk, owl, thrush, sparrow, raven, humming bird, kingfisher, spotted grouse, spruce partridge, pigeon, duck, heron, snipe, plover and many other members of the feathered tribe. The fish comprise an immense variety of fresh and salt-water species, the latter including cod, haddock, mackerel, salmon, mussels and oysters; lobsters are found in enormous quantities on every part of the coast; their price in the Halifax market is generally about one penny each. Occasionally the supply has been so large that a wheelbarrow full has been sold for one shilling.

The trees are pretty much the same as in New Brunswick. They include the white and red pine, hemlock, spruce, fir, larch, sugar maple, ash, elm, beech, oak, hazel, birch and black-cherry tree. There is a beautiful variety of the maple, known as bird's-eye maple, used in the manufacture of furniture. It is well known in this country. The black birch, when polished, much resembles mahogany; it and the black cherry are also employed in the manufacture of furniture. There are several varieties of ornamental trees found in Nova Scotia, viz., the sumach, wild pear, rowan or mountain ash, wild hawthorn, wild red cherry, willow, aspen, tree-poplar and white-leaved poplar. Among fruit trees, the most common is the apple, the climate of Nova Scotia being particularly suitable for its growth. Sorts which, in England, require a wall or espalliers, grow and thrive in Nova Scotia as standards in the open orchards; and the fruit attains a very great size. The pear grows vigorously, and is very productive, and the crop constant. Plums and cherries also grow very well. The strawberry, raspberry, whortleberry and cranberry also exist in the greatest abundance.

The estimated population of Nova Scotia at the beginning of 1869 was 382,365, of whom nearly 50,000 are employed in agricultural pursuits, over 15,000 in fishing and fish curing, and as many in mechanical trades and occupations. There are 70 post

towns and villages, and more than 336 smaller settlements. Of these, 53 are shipping ports. The population of Halifax is more than 25,000. The largest portion of the exports of Nova Scotia are, as yet, drawn from its fisheries and agricultural resources. The products of the mines and quarries are next in importance; and these are followed by furs, timber and deals, manufactures and miscellaneous articles. Ship-building has been carried on to a very great extent of late, and the value of vessels sold to Great Britain and to other colonies must make an important addition to the amount of exports. But this branch of trade is fluctuating, and not to be depended upon for regular continuance. The principal exports to Great Britain consist of timber, deals, ships built in the province, furs and fish oils.

The mineral treasures of Nova Scotia are rich and plentiful. They include gold, silver, coal, iron ore and copper. The gold is found chiefly among the rocky districts on the Atlantic coast. It is obtained either from quartz embedded in the slate, or from sands which have become accumulated in the vicinity of the rocks. The first suspicions of the colony being a gold-producing country arose in 1858, but the first actual discovery made known to the public occurred during the summer of 1860. The discoverer, having heard something of gold-bearing quartz, was induced to make a search, and, with some Indians whom he hired, found several pieces of gold quartz in a brook. Numbers gathered to the spot, but, not finding gold in remunerative quantity, the place was abandoned before the close of the year. In October of the same year gold was found in a brook by a fisherman and land-owner while stooping to drink; but as he was unwilling to allow people to prospect on his land, little was done towards discovery until April following, although gold had also been found at Wine Harbour in the preceding July. The year 1861 was decisive for discoveries, during which the precious metal was found in many different places, and the Government took measures for laying off and leasing mining lots. Since then gold mining has been prosecuted with various success. Until the year 1863 there was a tumultuous rush to the gold mines, as they were successively discovered, of men possessed of little or no capital, who took up most of the mining lots disposed of by the Government; and a large number of them succeeded well. However, a large number failed, or soon saw that, if they persisted in the attempt to carry on quartz mining without capital, they must fail. Meantime capitalists became convinced that the gold mines were, on the whole, proving highly productive, and accordingly entered the field. A number of joint-stock gold mining companies were organised, and the mining operations in the gold districts are now settling down into a steady and profitable business.

There is no doubt that gold is extensively diffused over the province, and the results of the last few years prove that the quartz of Nova Scotia is richer in gold than the quartz of

Australia, where the profits arise from the large scale on which operations are carried on. When similar operations reach a proportionate scale in Nova Scotia the profits must be much greater than in Australia. Few mining shafts yet exceed one hundred feet in depth; but the quartz seams are found to increase in richness as they descend, and some of them have proved exceedingly rich. There is now less popular excitement than formerly existed on the subject, but those engaged have increased confidence in their work, and from every one of the gold districts the accounts continue favourable. According to the existing mining laws, applicants for mining areas are required to pay, when making application, an advance sum of two dollars per superficial area of 250 feet by 150 feet; they must also pay a royalty of three per cent. upon all gold mined. This royalty is collected and paid by the quartz mill owners, who are required to be licensed; quartz mill licenses are granted free; and licensed mill owners are entitled to a commission of five per cent. upon all royalty collected by them and paid to the Gold Commissioner. The discoverer of any new mine is entitled to a lease for 21 years, free from advance payment or royalty, of such an area as above described. But no discovery will be recognised as new, unless at least three miles from the nearest known mine on the same lode, or at least one mile at right angles from the course of a lode.

Precious stones, also, are found in many parts of the colony. They include the topaz, cornelian, jasper, opal, garnet and many more. It is not improbable, after the recent experiences of New South Wales and the Cape, that diamonds may also be discovered, these gems generally being found in gold-bearing districts. Pearls, often of great value, are obtained from the shell of the fresh-water mussel. Coal-mining forms a leading Nova Scotian occupation. The quantity of coal obtained in 1866 was 684,766 tons. A considerable proportion of this is exported to the United States. The Picton Company are now enabled to ship 1,500 tons daily. The number of persons employed in this branch of colonial industry is about 3,000. Iron mining has as yet made but slow progress in Nova Scotia, although some of the works are situated where the ore is abundant and of good quality.

The agricultural wealth of the colony surpasses that of its minerals. In the production of rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes, Nova Scotia can hold its ground with any American State, yet its system of tillage is most defective, the cheapness of land forming a great obstacle to improvement. New land is found to yield an abundant crop; sowing and planting is continued year after year, with little or no manuring, in succession; and in consequence of this treatment the land begins to lose its fertility; then the farmer is induced to prepare new land on which to repeat the process. In the Atlantic districts are numerous bogs and peaty swamps. Portions of these

have been reclaimed, and "prove that they only require the application of skill and labour to render them valuable." The soils of Nova Scotia vary much in quality. Those least adapted for agricultural purposes are to be found in the Atlantic gold-producing districts; but the interior portions of the colony contain few tracts incapable of profitable cultivation; some parts are incredibly fertile. The best soil is the alluvial, which will bear continued cropping without manure for a very long period. Its remarkable fertility has occasioned culpable neglect in its management, and much is falling off in productiveness from want of draining and ploughing. Nearly all the alluvial tracts are settled, and include the wealthiest and most thriving agricultural settlements. It is doubtful if there is more than 20,000 acres of alluvial soil remaining in right of the Crown and ungranted. But there is, skirting most of the rivers, the fresh-water alluvium, which is generally a fine and productive soil. The agriculture of Nova Scotia is in a transition state; and is to be found in all stages of advancement, from the rude attempts of the half lumberer half farmer, or the half farmer half fisherman, to the productive results of scientific husbandry.

The climate of the colony is agreeable and extremely healthy. The weather is warmer in summer and colder in winter than in England, and the winter is fully a month shorter than in Canada and New Brunswick. The province produces all the grain, roots, and fruits which grow in the middle and northern parts of Europe. Spring commences about the end of March or beginning of April; but during April the climate continues subject to sudden transitions of temperature, and is by no means so pleasant as in Britain at the same season. The spring does not glide gradually from winter to summer, but rather consists of a series of changes alternating between the two. A prominent cause of these changes is the proximity of floating masses of ice from the Arctic. The fogs, also, though never extending any distance inland, sensibly influence the atmosphere. From the beginning of July, until the middle or end of September, the nights exceed in splendour any that are to be witnessed in Northern Europe. They are thus described by Mr. McGrigor, in his volume on British America:—"To portray them in their true colours would require more than any language can accomplish, or any pencil but that of imagination can execute. The air, notwithstanding the heat of the preceding day, is always pure; the sea generally unruffled, and its surface one vast mirror, reflecting with precision every visible object either in the heavens or on the earth. The moon shines with a soft, silver-like brilliancy, and, during her retirement, the stars are seen in their utmost effulgence. Fishes of various species sport in the water; the singular note of the whip-poor-Will is heard from the woods; the firefly floats in the air, oscillating its vivid sparks; and where the hand of man has subdued the forest, and laid the ground under the control of husbandry, may be heard

the voice of the milk-maid, or the drowsy tinkling of the distant fold. In another direction may often be seen the light of the birch torch, which the Mic Mac Indian uses in the prow of his canoe, while engaged with his spear in fishing."

There is no assisted emigration to Nova Scotia, although considerable encouragement is afforded in the shape of grants of land on easy terms to suitable applicants. To men of good health, and accustomed to bodily labour, who are willing to engage in clearing the forest and cultivating the soil, facilities are offered in Crown lands, on terms which the poorest can accept. And the agricultural emigrant, with means sufficient to procure his implements, and maintain himself and family for the first year, may consider himself independent for life; but none should undertake to clear land on his *own account*, unless in such circumstances. If possessed of some capital, he may buy a farm partially cleared, either in crop or ready for crop. There are always persons ready to sell such farms and remove to vacant land, there to commence a new settlement. The clearing of wild, or vacant, land is to be understood as cutting down trees, chopping, fencing and burning. Such trees as are large enough for logs, or to be sawed into deals, may be so applied, if within convenient distance of a saw-mill. The larger branches and smaller trees are used for fencing, and all the rest are burnt on the ground. The ashes are spread, and the first crop sowed or planted without any further preparation of the ground, which must be ploughed for the succeeding crop. The stumps are commonly left and allowed to rot out. An official letter from Mr. Crosskill, of Halifax, dated December 3, 1868, says:—"A good class of farmers who have sufficient means wherewith to purchase small farms, already under cultivation, would do well in the western parts of the province. Fruit-growers in particular could make money; but this is no place for paupers. What is required is more capital and industry; and there is a good opening for the expenditure and employment of both."

Woollen and cotton clothing are a little dearer than in England; but food, with the exception of bread, which is about the same price, is much cheaper. Beef, from 3d. to 6d. per lb.; mutton, 2d. to 4d.; pork, 3d. to 4d.; geese, 1s. to 1s. 8d. each; fowls, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per pair. Fish are, comparatively, still cheaper. The rates of wages in some trades, such as bricklayers, curriers, mechanics, plasterers, quarrymen and the like, are higher than in Canada. In others they are lower, but in most they are much the same.

The cost of a passage to Halifax is about £5 by sailing vessel, and about £6 6s. by steamer from Liverpool, Glasgow and Cork. From London the cost per sailing vessel is about £5 10s. The hints respecting outfits, &c. for Canada, are applicable, also, to Nova Scotia. The passage is not of long duration, the province being the nearest point of communication with Europe on the

American continent. On landing at Halifax the emigrant can procure all necessary information respecting lodgings, where to seek employment, &c., on application to Mr. Joseph Outram, the Government Immigration Agent in that city. In this country application should be made to Mr. Dixon, the Canadian Dominion Agent, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

Of the 10,000,000 acres surveyed in the province about 6,500,000 acres have been granted or sold, leaving something like 3,500,000 acres to be disposed of. The price charged for Crown lands is 1s. 9d. sterling per acre, but, by the existing Immigration Act, a credit is allowed for the purchase money, one-half payable in two years, the remaining half in three years, the title deed not being issued until the price is paid. The prices of cultivated lands vary according to their degree of improvement or situation. Upland farms, with house and barn, partially cultivated, range from £100 to £500 for the hundred acres. The average price of marsh land for pasturage and similar purposes is from £16 to £20 per acre. It should, however, be observed that the Crown lands are bought chiefly for their timber, which cannot be obtained except by purchasing the land, the portions most suitable for agricultural operations being already taken up. All persons are strictly prohibited by law from entering upon Crown lands and cutting the wood without authority; the same law applies to the interfering with the mines or minerals. The Commissioner of Crown Lands in Nova Scotia conducts the business of the department in the Provincial Building, city of Halifax, where all the original records and plans are kept. Deputy surveyors reside in every county, whose duty it is to execute orders issued by their principal, and to protect Crown property from trespassers; they are furnished with plans of their respective counties, and are required to keep a record of their own surveys. All plans and surveys made under orders, together with reports, are transmitted by deputies to the head of this department, where all proceedings are reviewed. The system of disposing of the Crown lands is as follows:—The applicant presents at the office of the commissioner a petition to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying a grant of a specified number of acres, with a general description of the locality, at the same time paying into the office of the Receiver-General a sum of money at the rate of £9 for 100 acres. No distinction is made in the price between 100 acres and smaller lots, as the difference in cost of the survey is very trifling. The cost of survey is paid by the province. Upon receipt of the petition and money an order of survey forthwith is issued to the Deputy Surveyor of the county to survey the lot. It is the duty of the surveyor to proceed immediately with the survey, and, in compliance with his general instructions, to report every particular descriptive of the lot, whether occupied or vacant, whether improved or otherwise, as well as any objections made

to the passing of the grant, together with such remarks of his own as will aid in forming a just decision in case of controversy. The order of survey gives but an incipient right to the applicant—the report is for the information of the office and the Government. Upon the return of survey and report, a careful examination is made of all the particulars; the plan is compared with the general map of the county; and a report then drawn up by the commissioner and submitted to the Government, who decide to whom the grant shall issue, in case the lot is claimed by more than one. The money is repaid to applicants if the grant be refused. Grants, after being completed, are forwarded for registry to the Registrars of Deeds in the several counties where lands lie, and afterwards delivered by them to the grantees. The price of water lots varies from those on the upland. A reasonable extent is generally granted in front of a proprietor's lot for £10. The same forms are observed in making the application.

Although numerous manufacturing industries are in active operation in the province, emigrants should not depend upon finding immediate employment in these. The classes most required during the last few years seem to have been farm labourers, artisans, domestic servants, miners, &c. Good miners can always procure work, but in no case should emigrants proceed to the colony before the commencement of spring. The opening afforded by the Nova Scotian mines for the profitable employment of labour deserves the attention of the unemployed portion of our mining population who, not only in Nova Scotia, but in other parts of British North America also, might find the means of procuring the food, clothing and shelter of which they and their families stand in such need, without having resource to the assistance of the parochial authorities.



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